LANEAPE LANEAPE ART



THE LANDSCAPE ART



HIS book is published with the twofold purpose of stimulating interest in the Landscape Art and informing you about the Little-Tree Landscaping and Forestry Service.

To this end, the first pages are devoted to a brief survey of the major principles governing the Art of Landscaping, particularly as they apply to the environment of American homes, and are freely illustrated with photographs showing typical examples of landscaping both here and abroad, in the belief that pictures speak more clearly than words.

The remainder of the book aims to present simply and directly by word and picture the possibilities of Little-Tree Service—a service unique in the history of American Horticulture, in that, we believe, here for the first time every form of landscaping, from Plans to Plants, Planting, Construction and Maintenance, is offered to the consumer under one organization—one estimate—at one price and one profit.

This Service efficient in operation, reasonable in cost, and satisfactory in results is available to anyone interested in any type of landscape or forest development.

LITTLE-TREE LANDSCAPING AND FORESTRY SERVICE FRAMINGHAM CENTRE. MASSACHUSETTS





Gardens of the Villa Palmieri, Florence, Italy. A notable example of the classic tradition in formal landscaping. Its harmony with the surrounding terrain is particularly pleasing.

THE LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

OF

PRIVATE ESTATES

here are two great schools of landscaping—both with zealous adherents—that are opposite though not actually antagonistic: the Formal School, originating in continental Europe, and furnishing its finest examples in France, Italy and Spain; the Naturalistic or English School, actually Chinese in origin, which largely displaced the other style in England and Northern Europe in the 18th century.

The first school asserts that the art of landscaping, if it is to be an art, should use the plant materials furnished by Nature, as the cabinet maker uses wood, to create his own original forms of beauty,—merely to copy Nature involves no creation and hence cannot be considered an art.

On the other hand the naturalistic school maintains that Nature though full of perfections of detail, is seldom perfect when viewed in the mass. To preserve and amplify its perfections, remove its imperfections, and bring Nature into harmony with man's environment, and man's environment into harmony with Nature, involves the art of selection and arrangement and is thus as truly an art as painting or sculpture.

THE Due largely, perhaps, to racial tradition, the naturalistic form of landscaping has here taken firm foot-hold though noteworthy examples of the other styles are not lacking. Indeed, there is no real antagonism between the two types

for each has its place in the sun.

In the development of the suburbs of our larger towns and cities so much of the natural scenery has been altered or destroyed by the hand of man that one can exercise safely his preference without too great deference to his surroundings. Here the formal type of landscaping is often appropriate. In certain districts Nature herself introduces a formal note, as in Italy the pointed spires of the cypress and the umbrella-crowned pinetta or in New England the Red Cedar suggest a corresponding architectural quality in the landscape treatment.

Passing into the realms of prophecy for the moment, it is highly probable that a composite style will soon arise in America, based on *utility* as well as *beauty*—a type of landscaping that will not only please the eye, but also yield the utmost of actual use and physical enjoyment as a place of open air living. In short, it is inconceivable that the practical genius of the American people should not affect the landscape art in much the same way as it has transformed domestic architecture in making it more livable.

PRIMARY A primary factor in making a **FACTORS** decision as to the landscaping of a private estate is the architecture of the house itself. A large mansion with a balanced and formal facade requires an equally formal treatment of its immediate surroundings but this treatment would be extremely inappropriate for the grounds about one of the rambling, picturesque country houses now so popular in this country.

At any rate no one contemplating the development of a country place of any size should proceed with the actual construction until he has called into consultation with his house architect a competent landscape architect or engineer. This is especially true where there is more than one building to be considered. The style of such buildings, their relation one to the other, and their placement on the site selected are factors that must vitally effect the landscape plan, and, if ignored, so prejudice the landscape problem that a happy solution becomes next to impossible, or later involves the owner in the expenditure of large sums to correct the mistakes.

On the other hand, the owner of an unsatisfactorily landscaped property need not for that reason despair. Such an estate, by the relocation of certain paths or drives, the rearrangement of the shrubbery, the opening of a new vista here or the closing of an objectionable one there, frequently can be turned into an harmonious picture that will delight the eye and make the place more livable. In this connection



An attractive bit of landscaping in a California estate, reproducing the charm of old Germany in a western setting. Here every detail—from the shingles and brickwork of the mill to the worn stones on the bank—is selected and blended with an artist's care to produce the illusion of peaceful age and a purely natural beauty.



A driveway placed too close to the house crowds the planting.

further consideration of some of the fundamental principles governing the landscaping of such properties may not be amiss.

This subject, already touched upon, is indeed fundamental. Generally it SITE is advisable to set the country house with any attendant buildings well back from the public highway, which should be masked with appropriate screens of trees or shrubbery to give the sense of seclusion and repose so desirable. Due regard should be given to the points of the compass and the prevailing winds so that the living rooms get their share of air and sunshine. For this reason, only such large trees should be planted near the house as will permit a free passage of light and air and relieve but not obscure its architectural beauties. As a rule it should be placed on a slight elevation, natural, if possible, but, if necessary, supplied by an artificial terrace. It should never, however, be set baldly on top of a hill where it has little chance to merge with the beauty around it. Most important of all, it should be situated with due regard to its appearance from various approaches and the corresponding views to be seen from the windows.

AND of scarcely less importance. Serving DRIVES a highly utilitarian purpose, they must still take their place in the landscape scheme. They must be designed to provide an easy, safe and reasonably rapid means of communication between adjacent buildings or other units of the estate and with the outside world. Equally, the landscape de-



Here a broad terrace gives a better approach to the home.

signer must ever bear in mind the impression made upon the eye of him who treads the path or is carried along the drives, and he must consider the elements of design introduced by such paths and drives into the landscape picture as a whole.

Bisection of open lawns with paths or drives should be avoided; nor should the entrance drive be so placed as to divide the house from the main lawns by a broad stretch of gravel, though, if this is unavoidable, it can be partially remedied by suitable shrubbery plantings that conceal its too apparent approach. In general, paths and drives should be curved rather than straight, though there are important exceptions, and should follow, where possible, the natural contours of the land. Plantings of trees or the larger shrubs should blend them with their environment and meaningless curves should be avoided.

LAWNS The restful green of open lawns is a vital factor in the home landscape. Their size, shape, the contour of their surfaces, and the tree or shrubbery borders that surround them are equally important. Near the house the turf should be closely matted, and have that velvety surface pleasing alike to eye and foot. To produce and maintain such a lawn is a work of art. It involves a proper consideration of drainage and soil preparation and an equally careful consideration of the proper grass mixtures to insure a turf that will look well under adverse conditions of drought, heavy shade and drying winds. At greater distances from the house, lawns may be permitted to grow more naturally and may often be planted freely with wild flowers suitable to such situations.



Contrast this extremely formal effect on a New Jersey estate with the naturalistic treatment exemplified on the opposite page. This magnificent flight of terraced steps, conceived in the grand manner, is justified as the approach to a stately mansion and is in complete harmony with the grandeur of the landscape which is its setting.



Shrubbery borders at old Westover-formal design and naturalistic planting blended into perfect harmony by time.

PLANTATIONS The choice and arrangement of trees and shrubbery can do much to make or mar the landscape, and here the amateur is often confused with the very variety of material at his command. No country has a more richly varied flora than this and when we add the many varieties



The picturesque quality of this Japanese scene is not a happy accident but the result of deliberate design.

that have been introduced from abroad, the proper choice becomes difficult, indeed. Which trees may well be grouped together, which varieties are best near the house, which should be seen at a distance; these are questions which require for their solution cultured taste combined with professional training and experience. The same thing is even more true of shrubs. Their variety is almost infinite, but in this seeming confusion of variety lies the opportunity to produce any effect the artist may desire. He may make a picture grave or gay, stately or naive, formal or naturalistic, as the situation requires.

Plantings made close to the house demand much of the designer. He must take cognizance not only of the general effect, but each individual plant in such intimate situations comes so definitely under the eye of the beholder that details must be studied most carefully. Especially is this true of plantings made along foundations. Here he must consider the relation of plant to plant taking into account size, growth and color at various seasons, together with their relation to the tone and texture of the house walls which are their background. He must then design his planting so that in turn, it may both accent and blend with the architecture of the house.



An "informal" flower garden—embued with the same feeling as the Japanese scene on the opposite page.

keeping in mind always his major purpose, to make the house a true part of the landscape scheme.

To accomplish this purpose he may select vines of not too rank growth to pattern walls of brick and stone with green in summer and stem tracery in winter, planting below them a pleasing variety of evergreens, the smaller flowering shrubs and even perennials, for winter warmth and summer color. He must shun a too sparse effect and at the same time avoid surrounding the house with a rank wilderness of verdure. In short, in this landscape detail alone there is need for all the skill of both artist and gardener.

FLOWER Though the word garden may GARDENS be applied rightly to any form of planting, generally it is used with a more restricted meaning to indicate a collection of plants, or more particularly, of flowers. Well may it mean a perfumed retreat of warm sunshine and cool shadows where, perhaps, gay butterflies quiver on bright blossoms or come and go to the tune of bird music and the drowsy hum of bees; a place for intimate communion with Nature's perfection of form and texture, flower and leaf, where the senses may revel in color, brilliant and glowing or soft and subdued, all blended in a beautiful and harmonious picture; a place of peace and contentment and rest.

Many plants because of the very intensity of their hue, are most difficult to correlate with each other and the other elements of the picture. These must be used with discretion and with due regard to their exact place in the general landscape scheme. In the wilder portions of an estate and among shrubbery, flowering bulbs and hardy perennials may be planted



"Grandmother's Garden." A pleasant medley of shrubs and flowers in the colonial tradition.



Detail from a spacious formal garden. The broad terrace, close by the house is relieved by a wide sweep of lawn beyond.





Two variations of the formal garden illustrating different possibilities of the same general design.
(Santa Barbara and Long Island.)

at random. In spring their bright colors among the green foliage are refreshing to eyes satiated with the more sombre tones of winter.

THE FORMAL There is a place, too, for GARDEN groups of flowers but they should not be scattered, here and there, in beds of geometric pattern, about an otherwise naturalistic landscape as is seen too often even in the finest of our public parks.

Frequently a bed of flowers can be planted with pleasing effect along a walk, against a wall or to edge a terrace. Formal in design such beds help make outdoor living rooms and should be in harmony with the architecture of the home. In keeping with them are other architectural accessories such as tea houses, pergolas, lattices, fountains, bird baths, gazing globes, seats, statuary and sundials.

A broad terrace or sunken garden flanking the sunny side of the house may be planted boldly with strictly formal flower beds to make a glowing mosaic of color under its windows, or in an urban setting, where space is limited and no genuine land-scape effect is possible, the entire grounds about the house may be so treated.



A charming example of water in the landscape that owes much to both Nature and the landscape architect.

WATER Nothing in the landscape gives
GARDENS more pleasure to the eye than
the presence of water. With it there are present all
four of the great elements: Earth with her progeny
of leaf and flower; Air, surrounding and enveloping
all; Fire, which through the sun gives warmth,
color, and the pleasant relief of light and shade;
Water, to reflect the beauties of earth and sky.
Hence, men prefer sites for their homes above a
lake, beside a river or where they can watch the
restless sea.

To introduce water into the home landscape, if it is not naturally present, is worth much time and effort, but one must be sure that the supply is adequate. Fountains that do not play; watercourses dry and dusty; pools grown slimy and stagnant; these are melancholy reminders of what might be but is not.

In a naturalistic landscape, streams and small lakes or lagoons, artificial or otherwise, present problems that severely test the designer's art. To make the most of their possibilities from the design of their courses and contours to the planting of their borders requires the art that seems artless and conceals itself from notice.





Above. Landscape treatment of a stream on a Virginia estate in the natural manner.

Below. A simple supply source for pool or fountain.

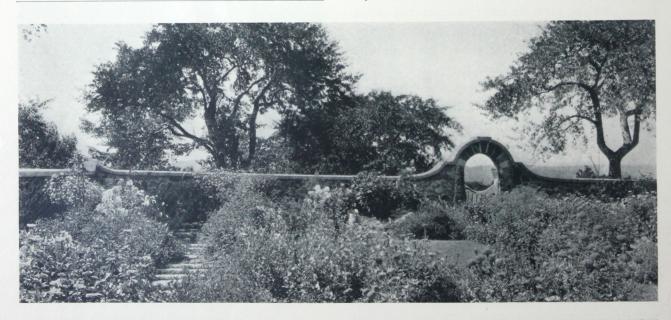


Another simple pool with appropriate border planting of perennials.



Green boughs overhead mirrored in the still water below suggest coolness and quiet.

In providing the element of water in the home landscape, one of the chief difficulties encountered in our northern climate is the severe strain to which a pool or fountain lined with stone or cement is subjected by the frosts of winter. Careful consideration must, therefore, be given to situation, drainage and foundation, to insure that the pool will hold water the following spring and not require extensive and unsightly repairs. For a clay or marl bottom the problem is simpler, but it nevertheless requires expert advice and construction to be sure of satisfactory results.



 $\mathcal A$ wall of weathered stone, very appropriately, frames this old-fashioned garden and gives it an air of peaceful seclusion.



A well designed pergola of cement and painted woodwork, in the modern manner.

ENCLOSURES as well as utilitarian purpose and should be treated accordingly. A wide variety of materials is at one's command: Hedges, evergreen or deciduous, clipped into formal walls of green or permitted to grow naturally: Fences, of brick, stone, stucco, wood or iron, with their myriad possibilities of color, texture and design. The latter are distinctly architectural units and must be considered not only from the standpoint of "guards" to protect one's property from wanton trespass but also as extensions of the architecture of



Floridly romantic but intriguing, nevertheless, is this bit of garden detail.



Old Portsmouth furnishes this classic example of architectural harmony between house and fence.

Note the perfect proportions of the gateway.



 $\mathcal{A}n$ outcropping ledge or rocky slope forms an ideal foundation for the naturalistic rock garden.

the house, if they form part of the same picture, and so should harmonize with it.

The same thing is true of garden furniture generally and should govern decision in the choice of arches, arbors, garden gateways, tea houses, pergolas, garden seats and tables.

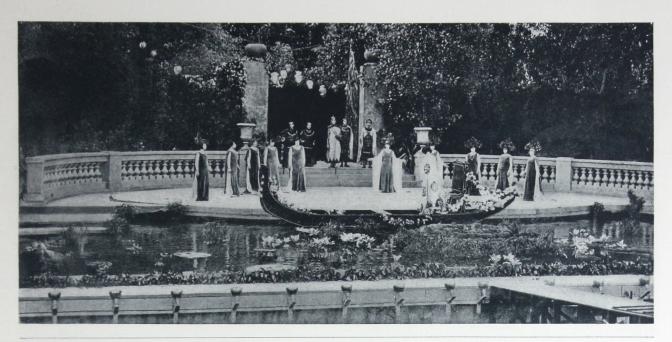
OTHER GARDEN Many other land-POSSIBILITIES scape details invite attention which here can receive but passing mention. Rock gardens, with all their new and intriguing flora; terraced gardens, lifting rank upon rank of flowery beauty toward the sun; gardens on city roofs or in city backyards; gardens at the seashore; semi-tropical gardens for Florida and California. On all of these subjects books might be written and yet fail to tell the whole story.



A "tour de force" in rock garden construction. Note the great variety of Alpine plants.



Simple elements provide this grateful retreat in the narrow limits of a New York City backyard.



An interesting use of a public park. The Municipal Open Air Theatre, Forest Park, St. Louis.

PUBLIC PARKS

DESIGN The American City is alive today as never before to the esthetic AND PLACING and commercial value of public parks and playgrounds. The introduction of open squares and small parks at frequent intervals even in the business districts is made necessary because of the constant tendency to increase the heights of commercial buildings, with the consequent proportional loss of light and air, and their cost is more than counterbalanced by the increase in property values around them. These parks, if properly designed and maintained, not only give pleasure to the city's inhabitants, and promote their welfare but also impress visitors with the dignity and importance of the community they serve. Moreover, they provide open spaces upon which to front public buildings and thus add immeasurably to the dignity and artistic value of City Halls, Court Houses, Libraries and similar structures. It follows that they afford suitable sites for the sculptured commemoration of noteworthy civic service or important events.

As a rule, these small squares and parks should not be treated in the naturalistic manner. Their area is too restricted and planting must be confined to the plant species which will best stand adverse conditions of city smoke and fumes from motor traffic. Furthermore, such parks, hemmed in as they are by buildings and crossed by paths located for convenience alone, to be in keeping, should be of formal or architectonic design.

But in the environs of the city, usually there is opportunity to construct parks in the naturalistic style where the inhabitants may repair and find pleasant relief from the eternal monotony of city conditions.

In connection with parks designed after this manner it is well to establish Forest Arboreta containing specimens of indigenous trees and shrubs and such worthwhile exotics as are suited to the climate. An Arboretum, well planned, is of great educational value to the school children of the community and of interest to the public. In the larger parks provisions should be made for public playgrounds where robust sports may be indulged in without harm or annoyance to the more sedate members of the community.

RELATION TO Large parks should CITY PLANNING never be considered or planned alone but always in relation to the other parks and pleasure grounds of the community, taking into account the centers of population and the future growth. Proper avenues of approach must be worked out carefully and so treated with appro-



Purely architectural treatment of a city square in Dresden, Germany. All plant materials may be easily replaced.

priate landscaping that a unified system of park development can be established.

What has been said here applies with even greater force to smaller cities and towns. Anticipating a steady increase in population and ambitious for the future, they should consider whether now—while necessary land for such purposes is relatively cheap and unoccupied by buildings—is not the proper time to decide on a plan and enter upon a construction program that will gradually develop a park system commensurate with future requirements.

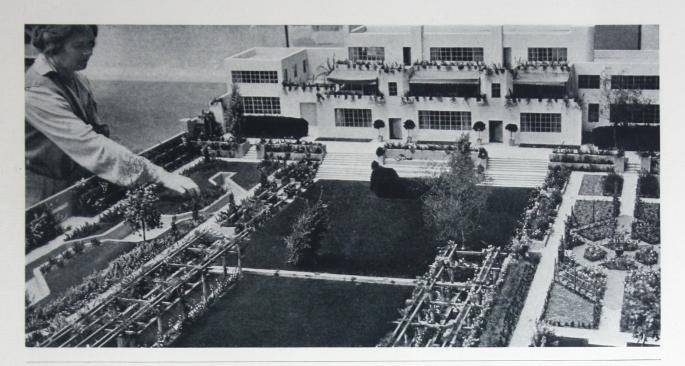
STATUARY AND MONUMENTS

These have no place in a naturalistic landscape, and should be excluded

from parks of this type. The proper place for such objects of art is fronting broad avenues, at the intersection of streets and formal pathways, or in the place of honor in the smaller parks and city squares. Frequently they require some form of landscaping to give them a suitable background and this requires careful designing so that their beauty may be enhanced not obscured.



"View of Grant's Tomb, on Riverside Drive. This parkway is part of the park system of New York City.



Model of a modern garden for modern apartments. Landscaping must keep step with architecture.

THE LANDSCAPE TREATMENT OF REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENTS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

there is an increasing tendency to design not merely haphazard extensions of the residential sections but definitely individual communities in which the homes possess an harmonious style of architecture and the grounds and streets are land-scaped with the same feeling of unity that pervades the architecture. The picturesque possibilities of such developments are limitless.

Here, perhaps, a group of apartment houses, with battlemented towers suggesting a walled town of the medieval period, inclose lovely formal gardens and playgrounds. In New England what could be more appropriate than to reproduce the atmosphere of a colonial village with churches, banks, community houses and stores all appropriately designed. In Florida, California, and the Southwest the Spanish type suggests itself and in other sections

the thatch-roofed villages of England or France would be a fitting motif.

In every case, however, the design of the whole development and its landscaping must possess the same feeling of unity yet allow for individual taste in its component parts, or the whole scheme will fall short of the effect intended.

What has been said applies with equal force to the landscape treatment of the grounds of such architectural groups as Hotels, Summer Resorts, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals and Sanitariums.

A far more dignified and impressive treatment may be noted in the design of a few cemeteries recently established. Their grounds resemble beautiful parks and the markers, of uniform style and size, are set flat with the grass, or the actual interment is in the vaults of a noble mausoleum isolated by peaceful acres of landscaped grounds.



Tennis courts are best planned adjoining the clubhouse whose porches may serve as a "grandstand" for spectators.

PLAYGROUNDS

TENNIS COURTS - GOLF COURSES - COUNTRY CLUBS

othing is more significant of the change in social conditions in the United States during the last decade, as compared with the half century immediately preceding, than the vast increase in suburban life—a change coincident with the rapid development of the motor car into a quick, flexible and relatively inexpensive form of transportation.

This change is reflected in the increased interest

and participation in outdoor sports of all kinds by all classes of our citizens regardless of sex and age.

Adequate facilities must be provided for these sports, whether for public or private enjoyment. Though their construction is largely an engineering problem their incorporation into any landscape scheme calls for the skill of a competent landscape engineer.

Take, for example, the tennis court. Here is a



The secret of the astonishing popularity of golf is that it offers the maximum of outdoor enjoyment.



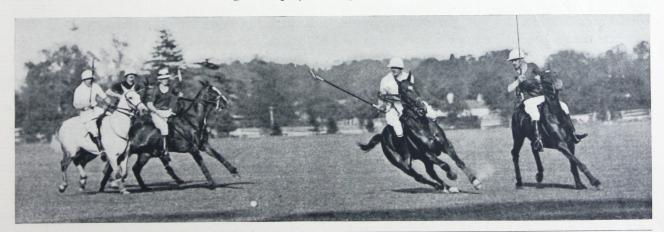
This well designed swimming pool and pavilion extends an alluring invitation to take the plunge.

fectangular field of given dimensions which must be perfectly level. To make this an integral detail of a naturalistic landscape is extremely difficult while to incorporate it in a formal setting is relatively simple. It may be surrounded by a formal garden, inclosed in a vine clad lattice, framed within the colonnades of a pergola or set in a courtyard between walls of architecture. If introduced into an otherwise rustic scene it should be cleverly screened so that the integrity of its setting will not be disturbed.

A golf course, on the contrary, is elementally informal and rural in design, and any appearance of artificiality is entirely out of order. Hence a course architect should take into account not only the factors that make the sport interesting but also the features of the course which will delight the player

with a panorama of natural beauty. For the same reason the grounds immediately about the club house should be designed and landscaped to produce happy harmony between buildings and grounds. To this end collaboration with a landscape architect is advisable.

It is evident that for the solution of the landscape and constructional problems presented by courts of grass, clay or cement for Tennis, Croquet and Bowling; Archery Butts and Rifle Ranges; fields for Baseball, Football or Polo; Children's Playgrounds, public or private; a full understanding is necessary not only of the exact requirements of the games for which they are to be used but also the engineering and artistic skill required to make them thoroughly practical and a worthy part of the landscape scheme.



Polo—a dashing colorful sport that demands much of player, mount and field.



Wild Flowers and Tall Spruces form this idealistic forest landscape in Paradise Valley, Rainier National Park.

FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

PASSING While the problems of conserva- **OF THE** tion, development and mainte- **FORESTS** nance of natural forests and woodlands might be treated logically under the heading of Parks, the subject is so important that it deserves special consideration.

Less than a generation ago the forest areas of this country showed few marks of the inroads that had been made upon them. Native lumber of all kinds was both plentiful and cheap. Amid this plenty, to which the term "inexhaustible" was frequently applied, such voices as were raised in warning of approaching famine were as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness".

Today all this is changed. No important stands of White Pine remain and the tall trees that furnished the spars and towering masts for the Constitution and the famous Yankee clippers have vanished with the wooden ships they served. Walnut,

Hickory, Butternut and other hardwoods are vanishing. The sound of the axe and the ceaseless drone of the saws grow fainter as the ever increasing demand of the building, furniture, paper, and a thousand other industries rapidly drive the forest farther and farther toward extinction.

FOREST Within the last
LANDSCAPING decade, in addition to
the many tracts of woodland now privately owned
and maintained as game preserves, bird sanctuaries
and pleasant areas for rest and recreation, many
states and communities, alarmed at the rapid disappearance of the forests in their jurisdictions, have
acquired such tracts as were still available to set
apart as bird and wild flower sanctuaries or as forest
reserves for the future of their industries. The new
owners are now facing the problem of the proper
development and maintenance of these reservations,



Forest undergrowth encourages wild life and holds fascinating secrets for the naturalist.

valuable not only as parks and playgrounds but also as commercial assets.

For the satisfactory solution of this problem, the professional knowledge and skill of the experienced forest engineer are absolutely necessary, as even a casual consideration of the questions involved must indicate.

It is evident that even moderately large wood-

lands must be surveyed and mapped, depicting land contours, the location of lakes, streams and waterfalls and the distribution of plant life. On the basis of such a survey, paths, drives and bridges must be determined and such construction undertaken as will safeguard the forest and give easy access to the points of particular interest.

The survey should also show where the forest



Wayside shelters and landscaped trails such as this lure the visitor to new scenes of beauty.



Camping site in the White Mountains National Park, New Hampshire.

must be thinned to avoid overcrowding or to enhance some particularly fine view; where the addition of new trees, shrubs and forest plants will make the forest picture more complete. Such a survey, as also suggested under Public Parks, may well provide for a Forest Arboretum containing every form of plant life suited to the region.

The subsequent care of these properties is tremendously important. The beauty and value of the forest depends on systematic maintenance, including



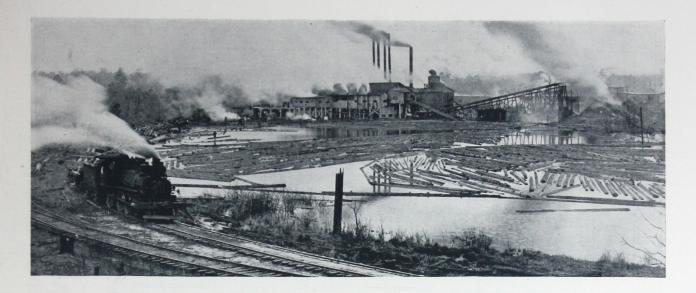
Rustic bridges and stepping stones lead the trail across tumbling brooks and forest streams.

regular inspection for insect infestations and tree diseases, storm injury, sliding banks, bad conditions of light and soil, as well as adequately supervised corrective measures or repairs. Drives, paths, bridges and fire lanes must be repaired or kept open and the woodland kept clear of dead trees, limbs and objectionable undergrowth.

To further maintain and develop the property, a systematic program of underplanting is necessary, using the right varieties to conserve soil moisture, prevent wind sweeping and blend with existing growth, or to provide, in selected places, food for the animal and bird life that adds so much color and interest to wild woodland.

FORESTS properties used as sources of supply for lumber, firewood, Christmas trees, etc., those maintained to prevent soil erosion and conserve moisture, or to utilize land unsuited to agriculture or other purposes.

Here also, as in the case of pleasure forests, complete surveys and maps must form the basis of a working plan covering a period of years. This definite program should provide for additional construction, new roads and trails or changes in present ones, systematic thinning of young stands, and reproduction cuttings in mature timber. Such a pro-



New forests must supplement the old to stabilize the giant lumber industry.

gram includes also hauling timber, locating, installing and operating sawmills, grading and stacking lumber, marketing it at the most favorable prices, as well as a regular replanting program to make the land continuously productive of revenue.

REFORESTATION This is an integral part of any farsighted program of forest conservation.

Old forests must be conserved, new ones planted and maintained. Each area of "waste" land is an opportunity.

In a recent address proclaiming April 24 to 30th as "American Forest Week", Ex-President Coolidge spoke in part as follows:

"One fourth of our soil is better suited to timber growing than anything else. I cannot escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land.

"Although much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private industry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural overproduction.

"Our migratory forest industries would be stabilized and made permanent; rural industry would be greatly strengthened and vitalized; agriculture would find in silviculture a strong ally, providing markets for farm produce and for surplus labor. Our farms themselves contain nearly a third of our woodland—an enormous potential farm asset if handled for continuous timber crops. No other of our internal problems is of greater moment than the rehabilitation of our forests."

Note—On the following pages is a brief presentation of Little Tree Landscaping and Forestry Service.



Each woodlot is a potential source of income. In every acre of "waste" land lies opportunity.



Headquarters building of Little-Tree Service at Framingham Centre. Its spacious air of unhurried activity provides an ideal atmosphere in which to discuss your landscape problems.

LITTLE-TREE

LANDSCAPING AND FORESTRY SERVICE

s a purely professional organization devoted exclusively to the business of planning and developing any project in landscaping or forestry in any section of this country.

This firm is an outgrowth of the American Forestry Company, founded early in the century as the first professional forestry service in America. Although, due to the expansion of its activities, the organization no longer operates under that name it still maintains unimpaired the high ideals of leadership and exacting standards of professional service which are its inheritance from the parent company.

With this organization is affiliated Little-Tree Farms, whose two large nurseries at Framingham and Framingham Centre form a supply depot for the large quantities of plant materials required in the service the firm renders to clients. This Service, comprehensive in scope, infinite in detail, is nevertheless so simple in principle that it may be summed up in a single phrase—

A SERVICE that shall satisfy all your horticultural needs. And by "all" we mean ALL: Consultive Advice—Creative Design—Construction—Plants—Planting—Maintenance, in short, Everything.

This ideal of a varied, economically efficient and complete Professional Service is the backbone of the policy governing the organization. To it everything is contributory and subordinate. To support it an experienced corps of trained Landscape Architects and Forest Engineers is maintained, with artists, designers, draftsmen, construction superintendents, foremen, gardeners, carpenters, masons and other skilled artisans to carry out their plans and recommendations.

Back of these is a correspondingly ample supply of the necessary tools and machinery equipment and the reserves of plant material, previously mentioned, as well as contacts with other sources of supply to meet every imaginable need. Such a service must be elastic. It can recognize no limitations of size, supply, or distance. No operation is so large as to baffle its resources, none too small to command its interest. What it lacks it will procure and has at its command the necessary financial resources to do so. It is ready to do all things for all men and to meet their ideas and requirements with understanding. Therefore, it is prepared to take charge of any landscape or forest development from the initial plans to their complete execution or to work with your own landscape architect on any specific detail.

This "Unit Service" in all its branches is offered unreservedly to:

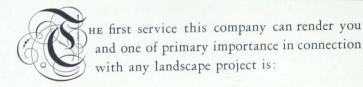
- -Those Planning or Building New Homes
- Home Owners Desiring to Remodel or Improve their Grounds
- -Architects
- -Builders and Development Companies
- -Park Commissions and City Planning Boards
- —Garden Clubs and Societies for Civic Improvement
- —Those Owning, Developing, or Maintaining Woodlands or Lands Suitable for Forestation.

The following pages give a brief picture of this Service illustrated by photographs showing details of work we have done and are doing for our clients. We present this Service to you confident that, organized on a sound and efficient basis, it must meet your approval from the standpoint of artistry, efficiency, and economy of operation. We welcome any opportunity to convince you of these facts in connection with any particular problem you have in mind.

At the end of this book is a brief outline of this Service as a ready reference for your convenience.



THE LANDSCAPING SERVICE



AND preliminary professional opinion relative to the possibility or practicability of some landscape scheme or should you have some specific landscape problem to solve it may be sufficient for the purpose to consult us by letter, or better still,

through a personal visit to headquarters at Little-Tree Farms. Send or bring such photographic or other data as you may have. For a preliminary consultation of this kind at the Farms or by mail, whether it results in further extension of our service or not, no charge is made.

If, however, the problem presents such difficulties as to require the personal inspection of one of our architects or engineers or consultation with the client elsewhere than at the Farms, there will be a professional charge, based on the time involved and expenses incurred (see outline, page 40).





Skilled draftsmen turn the landscape architect's sketches and field notes into finished plans.

PRELIMINARY SURVEYS AND SKETCHES

Assuming that an inspection of the site is necessary an inex-

pensive location survey may give sufficient data for an initial sketch embodying a plan of development. If this sketch proves satisfactory to the client, it is often possible in the case of a relatively simple project to proceed directly to the work without further plans, thus avoiding unnecessary preliminary cost.

DETAILS

SPECIFICATIONS

Where the plan of development must cover a large area

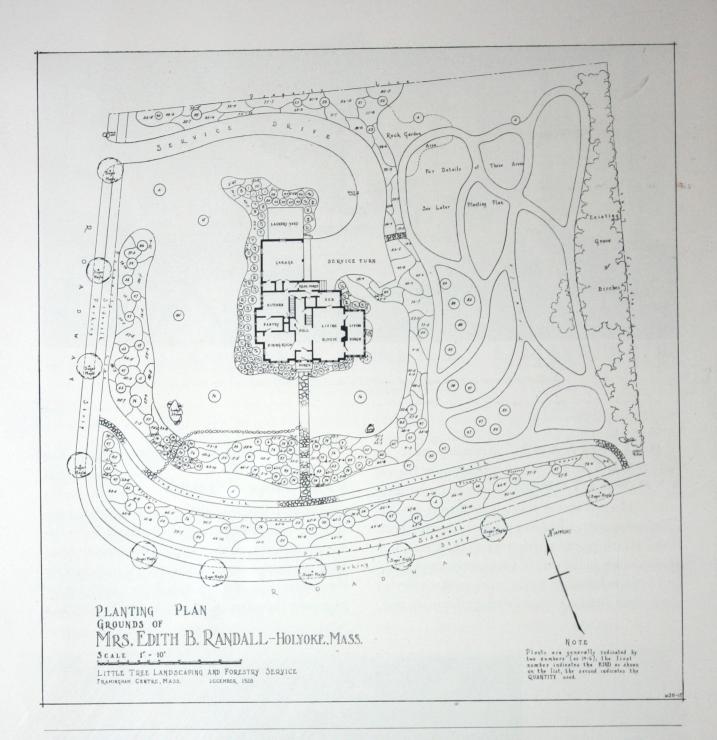
possessing marked irregularities of contour, more accurate surveys must be made to obtain the information required for the complete plan which often must be as exact as those designed by architects for the construction of a building. Sometimes in order to present the scheme in the most graphic way to a





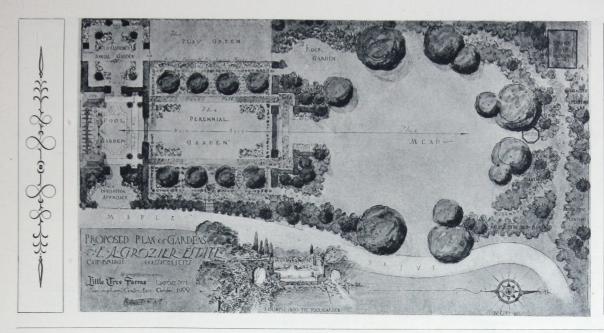
Transit and camera, field notes and rough sketches record data for the designer.





The detailed Planting Plan—one step in the development of a property. The plan was carried out from beginning to end by Little-Tree Landscaping and Forestry Service.

Here the house, on higher ground above the highway, was entirely bare and unrelieved by existing trees or shrubbery. This interesting study shows in detail the new plantations which blend it harmoniously into the surrounding landscape and make it look as though it belonged there. Each circle in the planting plan represents a single plant or group of plants, which is given a key number for identification. A corresponding key list accompanying each plan gives both the common and scientific name of each plant variety used. With plan and list, the client finds it easy to understand the grouping and placing of separate plants and to identify them later without confusion.



This birdseye view presents at a glance the main features of the design.

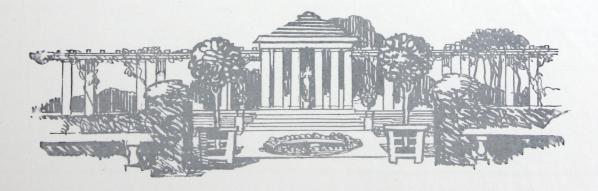
client it is advisable to draw a picture showing the proposed project as it will appear when completed, or to furnish models of some special detail or even of the entire scheme. Whatever the problem, it is the custom of the Little-Tree Service to make no more elaborate presentation of the plans than is actually necessary unless specifically requested by the client to do so. Specifications, accompanying finished plans, define exactly the manner in which the work is to be done, amounts of materials necessary and other details not mentioned on the plans. From this data the cost of carrying out the work can be determined and any changes in the layout prompted by a desire to decrease

costs or by other reasons may be made before construction is begun.

COST ESTIMATE OR CONTRACT

Little-Tree Service is ready to carry

on work for clients on any reasonable basis of agreement that meets their approval. It is ready to make plans and specifications giving general estimates of cost and to carry these out on a cost basis plus a definite percentage, or to operate under actual contract agreeing to turn over a finished job, according to the plans and specifications, for a fixed sum, or to prepare plans and specifications, the expense of



A simple sketch showing elevation of a proposed feature often helps the client to understand the plan.



The proposed garden is easily visualized from a detail sketch such as this.



Construction crew building a concrete pool. Foundation and forms are ready for casting.

carrying out which will fall within a definite predetermined appropriation. It is evident that except on minor matters no exact estimate of costs can be given without some preliminary service in the way of surveys, plans and specifications.

CONSTRUCTION After plans and specifications have been agreed upon, construction is in

order. The first operations are the foundations, so to speak, and consist of grading lawns and gardens to conform with contours determined in the landscape plan, enriching the soil, where necessary, or covering raw sub-soil with loam. Then follows the making of drives, roads, paths, trails and the like, of macadam, earth, gravel, flagstone, tile, brick or other materials, curbed or guttered in the manner



Transforming a terrace retaining wall into a rock garden. Shrubs and vines will hide the built-in garage.



Construction of architectural details, making ready the soil for lawns and gardens, are all part of one operation under this "Unit Service".

suited to the location. One by one the features of the landscape take shape—rock walls and terraces arise, a garden pool is excavated and lined, a ledge becomes the backbone of a rock garden, a charming summer house commands a distant view, within a pergolad enclosure a flower garden is prepared or tennis courts are laid. Myriad possibilities suggest themselves,—each one more alluring than the last and all merging into one harmonious unity as planned by the landscape architect.

To the solution of these construction problems Little-Tree Service brings the unified organization and complete equipment that are the chief factors in the success of the service rendered its clients. This branch of the organization is manned by trained engineers and competent superintendents with ex-



First steps in building a drive require right equipment.

perienced construction foremen, skilled artisans, masons, carpenters, bricklayers and labor crews, whose experience together has produced the efficiency and esprit de corps secured only with trained men.

When work is located at a considerable distance from headquarters, Little-Tree Service often finds it is expedient to send a skeleton crew of superintendents and foremen to hire and supervise local labor. This avoids transportation and maintenance expense. In every case the deciding factor is the client's interest and the method of procedure adopted is the one most economical and satisfactory in the long run.

Close contact is always maintained between the designing architect and draftsman and the supervi-



Lawns graded; walks and steps under construction.



Laying an underground drainage system in wet, heavy land.

sors and construction foreman so that completed work may not fall short of the effect intended through misunderstanding or careless interpretation of plans. This is a very important factor as the best laid plans in landscaping as in other affairs of men "gang aft a'gley" through lack of co-operation between the designer and the men who carry out the design.

It should be noted here that most of the construction can and should be carried out in advance of the planting season—in early spring and from midsummer well into early winter. Autumn is an especially favorable season because the weather is more settled, common labor more abundant and cheaper, and there is ample time to have the con-



A bit of rock work planted with suitable material.



Handling heavy stone in unusual and difficult situations, is just a part of rock garden construction—both brawn and brains are needed.

struction operations finished in readiness for the next planting season.

Where construction has been under the supervision of Little-Tree Service much of the work preliminary to planting has already been done. In fact, when both construction and planting are under one management both operations can often be carried on simultaneously. Always the condition of the soil is most important. It must be enriched or otherwise prepared for the reception of plants in the manner suited to their requirements. Many failures and disappointments can be traced to a lack of intelligent soil preparation preliminary to planting. Plants grow and sometimes even thrive under abuse, but



Retaining wall of weathered stone for a garden terrace.



Detail in a rock garden, using water from city mains.



Rough stone flagging, with crevices for planting.



Building an open-air tea house for a new garden.

they are living organisms and respond to sympathetic understanding of their needs. A little expert care when setting may make all the difference between successful transplanting and partial or complete failure.

The two normal planting seasons in New England are March, April, May and June—August, September, October and November, but much planting may be done in other months, depending upon the season and the particular varieties of plant material handled. Little-Tree Service employs only skilled gardeners who work under the constant supervision of responsible superintendents who see that planting is carried out in the proper way and strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Special mention should be made of the problems involved in the transplanting of large trees and shrubs—problems requiring wide experience and very special equipment. Little-Tree Service has developed its own very successful methods for handling work of this character. Owing to long experience it



A Little-Tree garden in Attleboro after planting.



Thirty foot maple in transit. Roots are well protected.

is done with a very small percentage of loss and at entirely reasonable rates. It takes years of waiting to grow a tree, and these years can be saved for clients at surprisingly small cost. Where the planting is part of the general contract involving construction and materials as well it is possible to effect many economies for the client owing to the fact that much of the planting cost is absorbed in the general overhead and because we expect only a single profit on the entire job.

MAINTENANCE Nature never stands still. To keep pace with her requires thought, care and labor on the part of someone with wisdom to do the right thing at the right time if gardens and grounds are to be kept in order—a delight to the eye and a source of pride and satisfaction to the owner. The increasing scarcity of real gardeners makes this a most serious problem. Little-Tree Service is prepared to solve it for clients with a complete service at once practicable and relatively inexpensive. The Landscape Service will not only plan, construct and



Another perennial garden, in its first year.



Large elm transplanted for a client near Albany.



Preparing beds for planting with deep, rich loam.



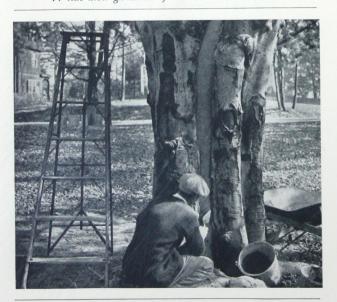
Quick delivery and prompt planting insure success.



Removing a dead tree. One of the many "odd jobs" the Maintenance Service can do for you. A yearly retainer is the commonsense economical way to keep your grounds always in order.



Weeds never get ahead of our maintenance service.



Another long lease of life for this fine old beech.

plant your grounds, but its maintenance department will keep them in condition, making such repairs and readjustments as may be necessary from time to time. It will, if you wish, be your gardener, relieve you of responsibility, and give assurance that every detail of up-keep is being looked after carefully, expertly and thoroughly.

Here let us mention a few of the things the Maintenance Service can do for you:

Restoration It will bring neglected plantings back to beauty and symmetry, removing what is necessary, pruning plants which have grown out of bounds, replacing those that have ceased to suit their surroundings and bringing the whole once more into style.

Gardens It will keep your gardens in shape, restoring and remodeling when necessary. The perennial garden especially needs this service. In this climate it tends gradually to lose the original design. Natural agencies remove some plants, others irresponsibly sow their seeds on the wings of the wind where least desired and some outgrow their allotted space. Bare spots must be filled, over-large clumps divided, undesirables removed, bulbs re-set, and the whole kept orderly and within bounds. All this needs really skilled gardening that the beauty



Gravel paths and drives need yearly attention, labor saving equipment saves time and money for the client.

so sympathetically planned may be kept constant and increasing.

Lawns It will refurbish worn out lawns, replant, enrich and re-seed them as necessary.

Trees It will put your trees in order, cut out dead and dying limbs; brace weakened ones; clean out, sterilize, and fill diseased cavities; fertilize and spray your orchards; give undernourished trees sympathetic and careful feeding.

Paths, Drives and Accessories It will repair paths and drives or change them as desired. It will rebuild walls, repaint and repair fences, gates, garden furniture and accessories.

In general, this service covers the maintenance of your property outside the buildings in any manner and to any degree you desire—a service on which you can call for a single job, or engage on a yearly or seasonal basis.

The especial attention of owners of private estates and the managers of schools, colleges, sanitariums and other public or semi-public institutions is directed to the possibilities of this maintenance service. It can solve their problem of yearly grounds maintenance and development in an easy, effective and economical manner. Correspondence or consultation to this end is invited.



Clipping a hedge, a little art in itself.



Roses must be bedded down for winter.



Woodland surveys, an important detail in forest landscaping, are often beset with many difficulties.

THE FORESTRY SERVICE

its head and twenty-eight years of broad experience behind it is thoroughly prepared with men, materials and equipment to undertake and carry through all forms of service required for the efficient care, construction or management of private parks, woodlands, or forests acquired for commercial exploitation.

If you are the owner of a grove of trees, a park or pleasure woods, or any tract of woodland, this service is for you. It is available to communities for the care and development of woodland parks, parkways, street trees, and forests maintained for reservoir and watershed protection. It is also available to corporations interested in sylvan home development projects, and to those managing large tracts of woodland for lumber, railroad ties, wood pulp and other commercial purposes.

It will maintain existing forests or plant and care for new ones.

To such individuals and corporations it offers: First, a Consultative Service which on the basis of surveys and working plans will act in a purely advisory capacity, making such inspections from time to time as may be necessary.

Second, a Construction Service to carry outwork-

ing plans and such recommendations as may be agreed upon.

Third, a Maintenance Service to operate or maintain existing forests for whatever purpose may be designated.

Such development and maintenance of forest lands, whether public or private, to conserve and make available their beauty for present and future generations may properly be termed:

To this fascinating and FOREST many-sided subject the LANDSCAPING Forestry Service of this Company brings the trained skill of forest engineers, the enthusiasm and intimate knowledge of plant life of botanists and a comprehensive appreciation of natural beauty, which is the highest manifestation of the Landscape Art. This Forestry Service, when entrusted with the care and development of properties intended for esthetic forests, will make the necessary preliminary surveys and map the land with respect to its extent and contours, indicating such natural features as hills, cliffs, streams, lakes and waterfalls, and the present distribution and types of trees and other plant life.

It will also recommend and, if desired, construct on the basis of these recommendations, such trails,



Winter is the best season for cleaning up woodlands. Hard frozen ground gives a firm footing and snow reduces the fire hazard to a minimum, while labor is easy to secure.

paths, drives and bridges as will make available and accessible the natural beauties of the locations.

It will thin out the forest where too crowded, and open up vistas through the trees where a new viewpoint is desirable. Working hand in glove with nature, it will plant such trees, shrubs and forest plants as will blend rightly with the environment and insure a constant supply of new growth to take the place of the old.

If you wish, it will establish a Forest Arboretum containing every desirable species and variety of plant life suited to the soil and climate—a veritable horticultural treasure house.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the first Forest Arboreta ever set out in this country were originated and designed by Mr. Theodore F. Borst, President of this Company.

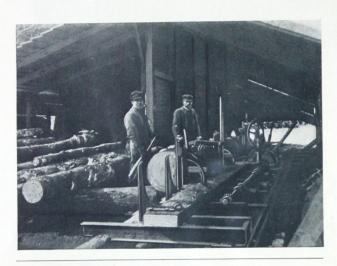
The after-care of forest properties is equally important—the systematic maintenance of normal healthy growth under constantly favorable conditions, which is the chief factor in their continued beauty and value.



A "clean job"! No deadfalls or dry underbrush, plenty of light and air for the straight healthy young timber left standing. Note that the forest undercover has scarcely been disturbed.



Easy sledding in winter to the mill.



A temporary mill soon turns timber into profits.



Crew and bunkhouse. A rugged life for hardy men.

This Service takes care of the repair and keeping open of drives, bridges, paths and trails; the maintenance of fire lanes; the regular inspection for insect infestations, tree diseases, storm injury, sliding banks, bad conditions of soil or light and the supervision of all necessary work to cure any trouble found. This Service undertakes keeping the woodland clear of dead trees, limbs and dry underbrush in which fire may find a lodging place.

This Service takes care of the continued underplanting of the woodlands with the right varieties to protect soil moisture and prevent wind sweeping and to blend in maturity with existing growth; also to provide in selected places food-bearing trees, shrubs and vines to attract such desirable birds and game as make the forest their habitation.

In a word: This Service undertakes the complete management of all such properties on a yearly basis, doing such work from time to time as the conditions require. See outline, page 40.

Before passing from this subject a brief consideration of the care of the roadsides along our public highways is appropriate. In New England, especially, each year increasingly the mecca of tourist travel, this is important. In fact, several states have already taken steps to beautify the roadsides as well as provide well-surfaced roadways. Naturally their efforts are restricted to the state highways and much remains for towns, counties or other political subdivisions to do to supplement the state's efforts.

Not only is this Forestry Service prepared to take care of roadside trees but it will also co-operate with communities—either through advice, supervision or actual construction—in the landscape development and maintenance of the right of way along such highways, suggesting at the same time ways and means for the abatement of the billboard and other nuisances which tend to mar the beauty of our rural landscape.

MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FORESTS

Under this heading we consider the management of forest properties used as sources

of supply for lumber, firewood, Christmas trees, etc. or those maintained to prevent soil erosion and conserve moisture, as on or about watersheds, reservoirs and mountain slopes; or to utilize land unsuited for agricultural or other purposes.

Here also surveys and maps are essential, and should show all topographical features, existing roads, trails, streams and bridges and indicate the location, variety and amount of the present timber.

On the basis of such surveys a working plan covering a period of years will be made. A definite program will be put in operation for additional construction making new roads and trails, or necessary changes in present ones, systematic thinning of the younger stands, and reproduction cuttings in the mature timber crop to give the desirable undergrowth a chance to grow at the normal rate. Under such a program, if you wish, we will determine the location, and oversee the installation of sawmills; take over the entire management of cutting the timber, hauling to the sawmill, operating the mill, grading and stacking the lumber and marketing it at the most favorable prices.

Such a program, unless the land is to be cleared and used for other purposes, will necessarily include the maintenance of the property to make it continuously productive and profitable.

Cut-over land must be replanted systematically. The property must be protected; fire lanes established, and theft or wanton destruction prevented.

Most of what has been said under the subject of the maintenance of pleasure forests applies here also.

This brings us to the subject which is an integral part of almost all forest projects, and is of such importance that it demands special consideration.

REFORESTATION Little-Tree Service is prepared to make ornamental and protective plantings under all the usual conditions, including the trying conditions of drought, sandy soils, windy and seaside locations, etc.

To determine the correct policies for, and supervise the reforestation of, all idle or waste lands unfit for agricultural purposes.

To establish "forest nurseries" on the owner's property, wherever desirable, for the purpose of growing all needed stock for both ornamental and commercial purposes. Furthermore, if this is deemed inadvisable, it is prepared to supply from the forestry division of its own large nurseries, as well as other sources of supply, stock suitable for reforestation in practically any amount or variety desired.

In conclusion—all the expert knowledge and training of this organization, all its quarter-century experience, is at your service, to promote and supervise any and all forest or woodland projects for beauty, protection and profit.



Stacking cordwood after cleaning up woodlands.



Little-Tree red pines-fast growing valuable timber.



One of our white pine plantings, 6 years after.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF LITTLE-TREE LANDSCAPING AND FORESTRY SERVICE

The Landscape Service includes these elements:

(A) Consultation. (B) Design. (C) Construction. (D) Planting. (E) Maintenance. To any degree desired, of the grounds of City and Suburban Homes, Country Estates, Country Clubs, Schools and Colleges, Hotels, Hospitals, Cemeteries, Parks and Playgrounds, Forest Arboreta and Real Estate Developments. (F) Materials to make this service complete.

(A) Consultation. No charge is made for preliminary consultation with Little-Tree landscape architects and engineers at the headquarters in Framingham Centre, Massachusetts. You are cordially invited to present your problems to them. For professional visits to meet clients at their properties or elsewhere there is a charge of \$3.00 per hour and expenses. Often one visit to the property to learn the requirements and decide what should be done is all that is necessary.

(B) Design. This service includes:

 Preliminary Plan. An inexpensive sketch plan based on a field survey, and rough estimate of costs is the quickest way to learn the landscape possibilities of a property. For a simple project this is generally sufficient.

2. Detailed Plan. A necessary guide to any complicated operation is an amplification of the preliminary plan and with the accompanying specifications, affords exact data for computing costs.

3. Specifications and Cost Estimate. Written recommendations with a tabulated list of materials and cost estimate accompany each plan. With these before him the client can see clearly just what work is proposed; how it is to be done and what it will cost—and make his decisions accordingly. Note: The services of this firm may be engaged for the execution of any landscape project either on a "cost plus" basis or by formal contract as preferred.

(C) Landscape Construction. Embracing such operations as:

- 1. Grading for lawns, drainage, drives, ponds, etc., in accordance with detailed plans.
- 2. Installing subsurface irrigation or drainage systems.
- 3. Building roads and paths of various types and materials as required.
- 4. Constructing terraces, pools and fountains or artificial lakes, retaining walls, sunken gardens, ornamental gateways, pergolas, teahouses, etc., including the construction of golf courses, tennis courts and other playgrounds as mentioned in preceding pages.
- 5. Every type of construction involved in the development of parks, cemeteries and other real estate projects.

Note: Much of this work can be handled most economically in summer, fall and early winter, leaving the grounds ready for planting the following spring.

(D) Landscape Planting. Including:

- 1. Preparation of the soil with regard to food supply and drainage as the location and type of planting demands.
- 2. Placing trees, shrubs, perennials, and other plants according to plan or client's wishes.
- 3. Transplanting large trees and shrubs, operations which require expert knowledge and experience.
- 4. Sowing lawns with correct seed mixtures to suit locations.

Note: All work is done under the field supervision of Little-Tree landscape engineers or skilled gardeners, as the case may be. Planting in this climate is done chiefly in the spring and fall. As the demands on our staff at these periods are greatest, arrangements for this service should be made well in advance, if possible.

(E) Landscape Maintenance. Including:

- 1. Remodeling of old Plantations and Gardens.
- 2. Pruning and spraying of Shrubs, Shade Trees and orchards.
- 3. Care of Trees—bracing weakened limbs, removing dead wood, filling cavities, enriching soil—restoring trees to health and vigor.
 - 4. Refurbishing Old Lawns.
- 5. Repairing Walls, Paths, Drives, Gates, Fences, Garden Furniture and other accessories.

Note: Little-Tree Service possesses experience and equipment and commands the skilled labor necessary to handle these operations in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. As some form of maintenance is required throughout the year it is advisable to arrange for it on a yearly basis.

(F) Landscape Materials. This service is able to supply all necessary materials for construction and planting as well as the required garden accessories. A catalog (issued as Section II of the Year Book) describes some of these plant materials and accessories held in stock at the Little-Tree nurseries and warehouses. This will be sent freely to anyone on request. Many specialties not mentioned in the book are kept on hand for the use of this service. In addition, its Purchasing Department is always in touch with reliable sources of supply to meet almost any garden need. This big stock and accurate purchasing information coupled with large buying power and a one profit policy make it possible to handle orders with dispatch and at exceptionally reasonable cost.

The Forest Service involves these elements:

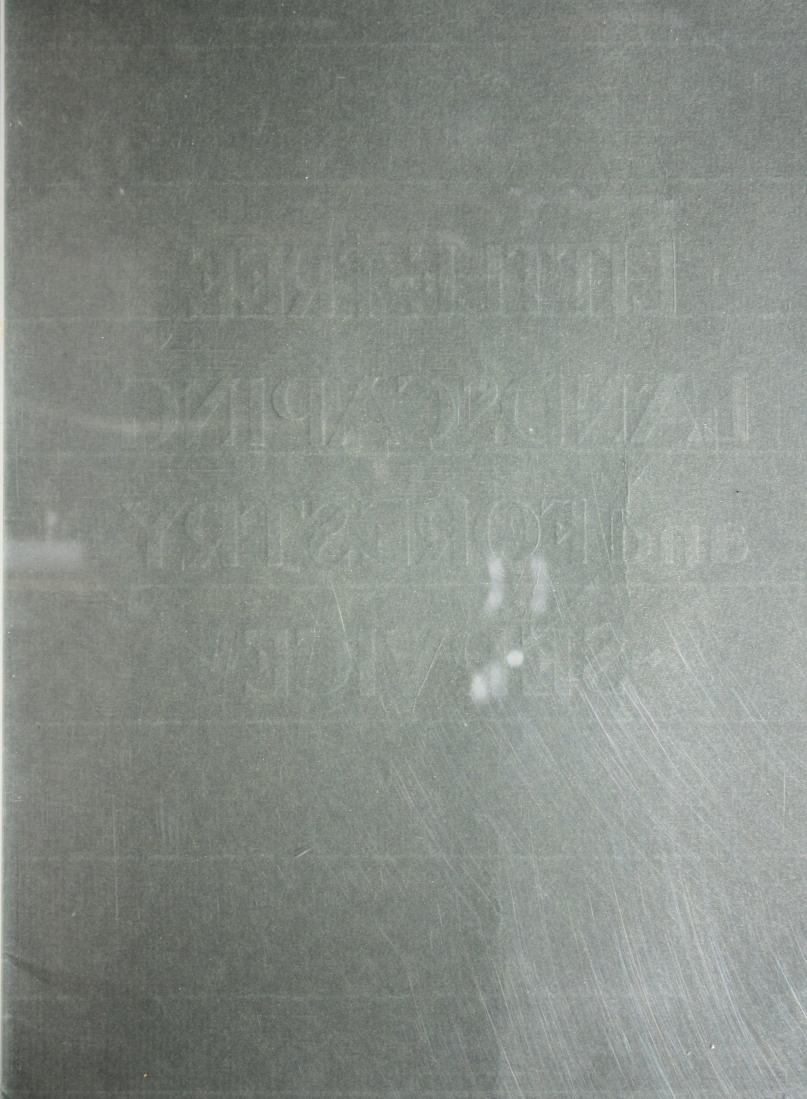
- (A) Consultation. (B) Plans. (C) Construction. (D) Management. (E) Forestation. (F) Materials for the development of public and private forests and woodlands for pleasure or profit.
- (A) Consultation. A preliminary conference is often all that is needed in connection with the development of small woodland property. No charge is made for such consultation at Little-Tree Service headquarters. For a visit to the client's property there is a nominal charge of \$3.00 per hour and expenses.
- (B) Plans. Where conditions warrant a complete working plan is prepared as follows:
- 1. Survey. A topographical and boundary survey is made showing hills, cliffs, streams, lakes, etc., and existing distribution of trees and other plant life.
- 2. Recommendations. A written report of conditions, with recommendations for their improvement and estimate of costs accompanies survey.

(C) Construction. This service will undertake the construction of:

- 1. Roadways, including Drives, Paths and Trails through pleasure woods to make accessible their natural beauties; Logging roads, Skidways and Steam and Electric Lines for lumbering projects.
- 2. Bridges—of stone or wood, rustic in effect, to blend with their natural surroundings, as well as Trestles and Aerial Conveyors for utilitarian purposes.
- 3. Mills—Sawmills, Logging Camps and Mill Dams, including the installation of all necessary machinery.

(D) Management. This service includes:

- 1. Maintenance of Roads, Paths, Drives, Bridges and Buildings whether in esthetic or commercial forests; the removal of dead limbs and trees and the repair of storm damage in pleasure woods.
- 2. Development—Thinning out too dense stands to permit proper development and nurture of young growth; underplanting, where required, with desirable plant varieties to provide new growth for the future and in bird sanctuaries, to provide food and protection for the forest inmates; opening up vistas, establishing fire lanes, cutting timber, hauling to mill, operating mill and marketing lumber, as required.
- 3. Superintendence—Should the owner prefer to supply necessary labor and materials; this Service is ready to furnish advice and superintendence in accordance with a definite program in operations required for such development and maintenance, whether for an esthetic or commercial purpose.
- (E) Forestation. This Service undertakes the planting of cut-over timberland, worn out Farm Lands and Plantations, Reservoir Water Sheds, Railroad Rights of Way, Rocky Hillsides, Swamps, Dry Lands, and land unfit for other agricultural crops, with such tree and plant varieties as are suitable for the location and desirable from an esthetic or economic standpoint.
- (F) Materials. This Service is prepared to furnish all the necessary labor, tools, machinery and machine equipment necessary for any operation, and plants in great quantity and variety—all of the right grade and quality required for the project in hand.



LITTEREREE LANDSGAPING andFORESTRY **SERVICE**

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